from Grand River eight miles.

June 30 .- We were in our saddles at sunrise, for the lightness of our baggage occasioned no waste of time in packing. Those of the party who had lost their blankets in the canoe passed a cold night under their saddle-cloths. Our breakfast consisted of a few spoonsful of atole, (cornmeal mush,) washed down with coffee without sugar; and although our repast was far from palatable, we found it wholesome and filling, which latter property was to us of much importance. The mules had been much harassed by the various attempts made to drive them across the river and by the mosquitoes and gad-flies; yet they had picked up both flesh and spirit, and appeared happy to be treading once more on dry land, where they were to be treading once more on dry land, where they were not exposed to the momentary danger of sinking into a mud-hole. We therefore travelled rapidly, and at 3.30 P. M. reached the Na-wa-qua-strou, (Sheep-Tail Creek, Utah tongue,) forty-three miles from our last encampment. It was here that we had previously experienced some difficulty in crossing, and where a pair of saddle-bags, containing many articles of value-to us, were lost. The road during the day was the same which we had before travelled in going to Grand River; the face of the country was generally perfectly level, offering to our view but little of interest until we reached the foot-hills of the Sah-Watch Range, which we entered by a narrow val-SAH-WATCH RANGE, which we entered by a narrow valley, watered by a small rivulet. This we followed up about twenty miles, the country rapidly improving as we advanced into the mountains. We crossed the Na-wa-QUA-SITCH below the forks, and followed up its right bank about two miles. All around us the hills and mountains were covered with rich verdure; beautiful copses and groups of trees diversified the scenery, giving it the ap-pearance of a settled country, only wanting dwellings to

As the grass at this place was rich and nutritious, timber abundant, and fine streams irrigating every valley, it was selected by Beale for an encampment, where he would await my return from New Mexico with fresh

causes for anxiety, we had but a small store of proviof sour cornmeal and coffee, when divided between the two parties, gave each barely enough for three days' subsistence. The Delaware had gone out hunting at an early hour, and, as we lost sight of the camp, we saw him descending a mountain at some distance with a deer behind his saddle, which he was car-

rving into Beale's camp. in crossing our packs, had fallen slightly, and, as we had but little that could be injured by water, we rode our mules across without stopping. At 6 P. M. we reached Rio Jaroso, (Willow Creek,) where the trail leading to the row gorge, which led us by an easy ascent to the summit of a hill, where we encamped at 7 P. M. near an abun-dant spring. It would be needless repetition to mention again the luxuriance of the grass which covered the valleys, hill-sides, and mountains, for all through the Sahwatch range the country maintains the same rich and fertile character. Our last meal was in the morning, and consisted of a ball of dough, which to some of us bore a fancied resemblance to the old Virginia hoe-cake. The soothing effects of this delicious morsel on our stomachs that when we gathered around the camp-fire to partake of a soup of grouse shot by Peg-leg, nine men more hun-gry it would have been difficult to find. We saw during the day many deer and antelopes, but the only rifle in the company was Peg-leg's, and it had been so much

damaged as to render it almost useless for a long-shot .-40 miles; 91 miles. frosty, with a piercing north wind. My saddle-blanket was the only cover I had, and it was so thin and threadbare that it imparted scarcely any warmth. We saddled up and started at sunrise, directing our course nearly lue east. The trail led over a mountain covered with thick pine forests, interspersed with rich meadows, and watered by numerous clear rills, until we reached a porsome years ago, uprooted and strewed in every direction a forest of tall pine trees. These occasioned us some trouble in crossing; but we finally got through them, and commenced a gradual descent on the eastern side of the range. Peg Leg and I were riding at some distance be fore the rest of the party, when, upon crossing the summit of a bill, we suddenly found ourselves in the midst of a large flock of tame goats, behind which was a band of mounted Utahs, to whom they belonged. They immediately gathered around us and overwhelmed us with s; but were civil, and seemed light-hearted and Most of the men had good rifles, and their horses were all in fine condition. My first thought upon meeting these Indians was the possibility of replenishing our larder with dried meat, and Peg Leg ne sooner informed them that we had been on short commons for several days than they dismounted, unpacked their animals, and from their store presented me with a plentiful supply of dried Men, women, and children crowded around my mule, each handing me a parcel of meat; and, although it was apparent that they expected nothing in return, I gave them as good a supply of tobacco, powder, lead, and percussion caps as I could spare; but nothing delighted them as much as a box of lucifer matches; for, having showed them that by a simple friction they might produce a blaze, their joy was great, and soon each member of the band had performed the

feat of kindling a fire.

Our party by this time had overtaken us, but fearing that the "amicable relations so happily existing" might be disturbed, I desired them not to stop, retaining only a pack animal to load with the meat which I had obtained. With these Indians were many squaws and children. The former rode astride of the packs, but the boys, some of whom were not more than five years of age, were mounted on spirited horses, which they managed with much dexterity and grace, and were armed with small their left hand ready for service. The chiefs urged us to encamp with them that they might treat us with goats' milk and have a talk; but I considered it most prudent to separate from them before any cause of disagreement should arise to mar the good understanding that existed

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.
The subscription prices of this apper for a year is Transported that apper for a year is Transported that apper for a year is Transported from the second of the subscription prices of this apper for a year is Transported from the second of the subscription prices of the subscription of th ed glad to receive this news, and still more so when we turned our mules' heads to leave her, though we had shown her all possible kindness—so hard is it in them to believe in the sincerity of white people.

The trail lead over some low hills and down a succes-

sion of beautiful slopes, running mostly in a southerly direction, until we entered a narrow winding valley two and half miles in length by one hundred to two hundred yards in breadth. It was shut in on each side by per-pendicular walls of rock rising from fifty to seventy-five eet above the level of the valley, whose surface was flat and carpeted with tender grass. A stream of clear water meandered through its centre, and the grade was so slight that the stream, overflowing its banks in many places, moistened its whole surface.

As we descended this beautiful and singular valley we occasionally passed others of a similar character opening into it. It ends in Sah-Watch valley, which we entered

about an hour before sunset.

We had here the choice of two routes: the first was lown Sah-Watch valley to its outlet near the head of the valley of San Luis, which would have taken us over the same ground that we had traversed in coming from Fort Massachusetts; the second crossed Sah-Watch valley here, passed over a shorter and nearer route, and entered San Luis valley near where the Garita leaves the moun-

tains. We selected the last route.

Coochatope Pass enters Sah-Watch valley a mile below Carnero pass. Crossing Sah-Watch valley, near half a mile broad, and the creek about ten yards in breadth and three feet in depth, we travelled up a narrow valley for short distance into the hills and encamped at dark .- 47 miles: 138 miles.

July 3.—During the early part of the night the mos-quitoes swarmed around us, but it soon became cold, which drove them away. We were delayed some time after sunrise in consequence of most of the mules having gone astray; they were not recovered until near sever o'clock, when we resumed our journey. Our course was generally east, down a succession of valleys, whose surface was level and moist, with hills rising abruptly on killed nothing but a grouse. These mountains teem with antelopes and deer.

(Williams's) in which Col. Fremont met with so terrible a disaster in the winter of 1848-'49 in sight of us, so

near was he to the object of his search.

From the plains this pass appears more practicable than either the Carnero or the Coochatope Passes; but it can be traversed by mules only from the middle of August until the first snows fall early in December. In spring and until August the River Del Nerte, which flows from it and is swollen with melting snows, is the principal obstruction. This pass is known to the Mexicans the "Puerto Del Rio Del Norte," (the Pass of the Rio Del Norte,) but Americans call it "Williams's Pass." Through it is the shortest road to Grand River, it being one day Puerto del Carnero (Mountain-sheep Pass) branches off on the south side from that to the Coo-cha-tope Pass. We took it, and here commenced ascending a long and narnumerous passages between them, whilst the mountains, in which are found the Carnero and Coochatope Passes, exhibit from the plains no point where a pass might be supposed to exist.—48 miles; 186 miles.

Fourth of July.—We saddled up at early dawn and followed down the left bank of the Rio Del Norte, crossin numerous esteros, (sloughs,) until we encamped at 1 P.M. at the same spot where we had passed the first night out from Fort Massachusetts. We had made forty-five miles since morning, and had travelled so rapidly that the pack animals did not get into camp until an hour later.

This being the anniversary of our country's birth-day and not having sufficient food for more than one meal, we had dispensed with breakfast in order to celebrate the occasion at noon with the proper honors. Some bitte corn-meal and a few scraps of antelope meat, which had been so often culled that what remained consisted of shreds of sinews, constituted our bill of fare. As soon as the banquet was ended I started with the intention of reaching the settlements on the Culebra that night, a dis tance of about forty miles. As a distinct trail led to these hamlets, the party could follow without a guide. I herefore took Peg Leg with me. They were that night on Trinchers Creek, a pretty brook five miles from our noon camp, fringed with willows, and where they would find abundant pasturage.

After riding eight hours at a steady pace over a plain, I arrived at midnight at a small village on the Culebra

inhabited by Mexicans. The night was warm and calm and from the Trinchera clouds of mosquitoes filled the air. Both we and our mules were much fatigued, having tra-velled eighty-five miles since morning, after a ride of three lays through the mountains at the rate of from forty to

orty-eight miles each day.
I was invited into one of the huts, where a women commenced at once baking tortillas (thin cakes of dough baked on a piece of sheet iron) and boiling goat's milk with salt. A sheep was killed and a plentiful supply of tortillos baked to be ready for our party in the morning, and I directed one of the Mexicans to start at early dawn to meet and guide them in.

My blanket was spread on the floor near the fire-place though I was invited to share a bed made of hides stretched on a rough frame and filling two-thirds of the room, already occupied by three men, two women, two girls, and four children, all more or less en deshabille.—85

miles; 271 miles.

July 5.—Before daybreak the house was invaded by lambs, kids, and pigs, and all further attempts at sleep were vain. I rose and rode to the upper hamlets on the Culebra, where there is excellent grazing. The valley here spreads out in a meadow, a perfect sea of verdure, several thousand acres in extent, on which were numerous herds of cattle and horses. The whole valley of the Culebra is at times rendered almost uninhabitable by the mosquitoes, which are particularly troublesome around the lower settlements, and the natives keep up constant fires, in the smoke of which both themselves and their

cattle seek protection against the common enemy.
Having concluded the necessary arrangements for leaving at this pasturage the animals we had brought with us from the Na-wa-qua-sitch, I started with Filipe on hired horses for the Cortilla, twenty miles distant, where we passed the night. Cortilla (Little Rib)-creek has its passed the night. Contain mountains, on the east of the valley of the Rio del Norte, into which its waters flow. On its banks are numerous farms, which are skilfully irrigated, but in other respects are cultivated very careless-ly by the Mexicans; however, their crops, consisting of should arise to mar the good understanding that existed wheat, corn, beans, and peas, gave promise of better rebetween us; besides, it was too early in the day for us to sults than those on the Culebra. The settlements are stop. I told them, however, that in the direction in new, the houses well built of adobes, and the people quiet a week.

places far below the level of the plain; for the stream itself is neither deep nor broad. I here engaged a young American, Thomas Otervies, to go with us to California, he having a reputation almost equal to Kit Carson's for bravery, dexterity with his rifle, and skill in mountain life. I also purchased a mule to replace my unshod and sore-footed horse, and rode to Taos, nine miles beyond, where I arrived at 3 P. M., the road leading across a level

The Senora Saint Vrain received me hospitably. Mr Saint Vrain, for whom I had a letter, being absent from Taos, I immediately called on Mr. Leroux, who had a few days previous returned from Fort Atkinson in improved health. Making known to him the accident we had met with at Grand River and stating our wants, I obtained, with his assistance, the supplies we needed Raw hides were procured and sewed together, to be used as boats for crossing rivers. Corn was parched to make *pinole*, parched and pounded cornmeal was sweeten-ed, and coffee was roasted, &c.

San Fernando de Taos presents a poor appearance; its low earth-colored houses, scattered irregularly about, look dingy and squalid, though within many of them are mfortable; and they are all adapted to the climate. To the seuthward and eastward are high and well-tim-bered mountains. The town is surrounded with uninclosed fields, very fertile when irrigated, and the Taos wheat, originally obtained from the Moh hah-ve Indians, who obtained it from the California missions, has obtained a wide reputation. In the vicinity of San F. de Taos are several hamlets—the Pueblo de Taos, inhabited by the Taos Indians, a quiet and inoffensive race, and good field laborers; La Placeta de Taos, El Rancho, El Return from Tuos to the East Fork of the Great Colorado; and we now measure the distances back from Taos.

he would await my return from New Mexico with fresh supplies. Wagner, Young, Dick Brown, (the Delaware, and Filipe Archilete, ir. (Peg-leg) as guide; and which we travelled, and which opendus a slow accompanied by those of the party who preferred going the longer route to California, via Fort Laramine and Great Salt Lake, to risking another encounter with Grand River and the unknown hardships beyond. Day's travel 43 miles; distance from Grand River 61 miles.

July 11.—Hi was not until 8 o'clock that I started from Beale's camp on the Na-wa-qua-sitch. He and the men who remained with him had many letters to write, which caused some detention. We left Beale with regret, for woold foresee what might happen to him and his small party in this lonely region, particularly as the season, as it was obstructed with trees, and a personal party in this lonely region, particularly as the season was approaching when the Indians would be returning here from buffalo hunting? In addition to other caused for anxiety, we had but a small store of proving the first state of the coller reach, was a perfect level. We encamped on the Del Norte as the sun was esting behind the Pass of the mind and the second, as it was obstructed with trees, and five miles from camp crossed the Garita. We were once more in San Luis valley, and all before us, as far as the sight could reach, was a perfect level. We encamped on the Del Norte as the sun was setting behind the Pass of the miles from camp crossed the sight could reach, was a perfect level. We encamped on the Del Norte as the sun was setting behind the Pass of the miles and the men with the mules, to meet me at the Culebra as date of our very thing that we more meaded the made on the Butter of our use, I sent off into each other like streets, grew gradually broader as we seemed the wagner on the wagner of the culebra of the miles of the culebra of the culebra of the miles of the culebra of the miles of the cu

The men I had hired were Thomas Otterby, José Galli-ego, an old mountaineer who had been to California with Colonel Fremont, and was well recommended as guide

We saddled up shortly before sunset, and encamped nine miles below the Culebra to get our packs in order for an early hour in the morrow. The first day with a train of pack mules is always a troublesome one. The nimals are new, the men have not learned their disposi- get somebody to do it for you, is to honor the hospitality tions and qualities, the harness does not fit, and numerous hanges are necessary which occasion delay. My day's rule to make me eat all. ride was 72 miles back from Taos.

July 12.—Raised camp at five and travelled until noon, when we encamped on the slough of the Del Norte, where we had already been three times. We fortunately had filled our leather water-bottles at the Trinchera, for we found the water here no longer drinkable. The sun was intensely hot, and our old friends, the mosquitoes, did not fail to find us out. We stopped for the night on the Del Norte, and shot several wild geese, which we found here to return. The sun was just setting when I started, and before reaching the summit of the mountain it was quite the return was no road and the create was no road and the create and a peck of corn put up for me to take to my people.

Bidding a friendly good-bye to my hosts, and dividing among them about a pound of tobacco and two handker-chiefs, and giving the old chief the battered remains of a small leaden picayune looking-glass, I mounted my mule for return. The sun was just setting when I started, and before reaching the summit of the mountain it was quite

July 14.—We kept guard during the night, as we saw much fresh sign of Indians, and our animals were inclin-ed to stray. It rained most of the night. Raised camp at sunrise, and, without stopping, we travelled through the Carnero Pass to Sah-Watch valley, near which we en-camped before sunset.—59 miles; 231 miles. July 15.—We travelled steadily all day with the excep-

tion of a short rest at noon, and encamped at night on a small rill running into the Jaroso, (Willow Creek.)—58 miles: 284 miles.

July 16 .- We started at dawn, crossed the Rio de Laguna without unpacking, as its waters had fallen, and at 2 P.M. we met Harry Young, whom Beale had sent to guide us to his camp on the Savoya Creek, to which he had moved during my absence. We found Beale and his small party all well and anxiously expecting us. Their camp was surrounded by a considerable number of Utahs, some of whom I recognised as Sah-Watch on the 2d of July. sed as the same we had met nea

Soon after we got into camp Beale dispatched Wagne and Galliego to Grand River with the bull-hides, direct ing them to make a boat should they fail in finding a ford, and a little later we encamped on the Nawaquasitch, as to make an early start on the morrow and reach Grand River before night .- 48 miles; 332 miles from Taos.

Mr. Beale's Separate Journal during my Voyage to Taos and back.

Mr. Braze commences his Journal on the day that re parted, with the reasons for sending back, and the July 1, 1853 -Rogers, Riggs, Cosgreve, George, Do-

an, Juan, and Gregorio left us to return to the settlements, and go thence by Salt Lake to California. This was on account of one of our party, whom I did not think could stand the further hardships of the journey. Harris Heap and Filipe Archilete went in also to show them the nearest road, and guide them to Taos, and get supplies. Remained in camp to await the return of Heap with provisions, &c. Remained with me the Delaware, (Dick Brown,) a Spanish boy, Harry Young, and Wagner. Nothing to eat in camp; sent the Delaware out to hunt, and we commence a house. About nine Dick returned with a buck; finished the house; sick with dysentery. We find the venison good, it being the first meat or food of any kind, except cornmeal and water, we have had for

This evening we had quite a shower of rain; started to take a long walk, but broke down very soon, being too

signify failer during the day, and the water not quite so cold, which encourages me to hope that the supply of snow in the mountains is nearly exhausted.

July 8.—This morning our anxieties from Indians have commenced. At ten o'clock three of them rode into camp,

and shortly afterwards some dozen more.

July 9.—Yesterday, after the Indians arrived, I gave them what little tobacco we could spare and some of our small stock of dried elk meat. After eating and smoking for awhile they insisted on my accompanying them to their camp, which was some ten miles off. I explained to

hem as well as I could who I was. Knowing that it is best always to act boldly with Indians, as if you felt no fear whatever, I armed myself and started with them. Our road for a mile or two led over barren plain, thickly covered with grease wood, but we soon struck the base of the mountain, where the firm rich mountain grass swept our saddle girths as we cantered We crossed a considerable mountain covered with timber and grass, and near the summit of which was quite a cluster of small, but very clear and apparently deep lakes. They were not more than an acre or two ir timber quite near them. It was the most beautiful scenery in the world; it formed quite a hunter's paradise, for deer and elk bounded off from us as we approached, and then stood within rifle-shot, looking back in astonishment. A few hours' ride brought us to the Indian camp; and I states dragoon camp, from which the troops were absent, States dragoon camp, from which the troops were absent, they having marched to Absequen in consequence of troubles with he Navajo Indians.—43 miles; 333 miles. on all sides by the boldest mountains, covered to their summits with alternate patches of timber and grass, giv-ing it the appearance of having been regularly laid off in small farms. Through the centre a fine bold stream, pro-

After this followed a dish which one must have been Colonel Fremont, and was well recommended as guide two weeks without bread to have appreciated as I did. and "bull-hide boat builder," and Juan Cordova, a Mexian arriero, (muleteer.) We numbered in all five.

Messrs. Riggs & Rogers with their party remained at parallel. It was some cornmeal boiled in goats' milk, Taos, intending to pursue their journey to California via with a little elk fat. I think I certainly eat near half a peck of this delicious vide. peck of this delicious atole, and then stopped, not be cause I had enough, but because I had scraped the dish dians, and also among Arabs. Eat all they give you, or you receive. To leave any is a slight. I needed not the

After this we smoked again, and when about to start found a large bag of dried meat and a peck of corn put

n great numbers.—51 miles; 123 miles.

dark. As there was no road and the creeks very dark in the bottoms, I had a most tollsome time of it. At one ooking after the mules and had them all picketed in creek, which I reached after very great difficulty in getthick grass, three of them succeeded in drawing their ting through the thick and almost impenetrable under-picket-pins and went off in the direction of Fort Massa-chusetts. After a chase of ten miles they were brought trusting to luck, I jumped my mule off the bank and chusets. After a chase of ten miles they were brought trusting to luck, I jumped my mule off the bank and Garita, where I had only intended to rest the animals for a couple of hours; but as it commenced raining, and fearing the packs might get damaged, we concluded to pass the night here, and housed every thing under the ox-hides. A party of Mexican Ciboleros, (buffalo hunters.) going to hunt buffalo on the Upper Arkansas, encamped near us.—49 miles, (day's travel;) 172 miles from Taos.

July 14.—We kept guard during the night, as we saw thad lost my "hair." A little rain.

I had lost my "hair." A little rain.

July 11.—To-day I raised camp and went over to the valley of the Savoya, near my Indian neighbors. The nore I see of this valley the more I am delighted with it cannot say how it may be in winter, but at this time i s certainly the most beautiful valley, and the richest in grass, wood, soil, and water, I have ever seen. The Delaware brought into camp last evening a small deer alive which he had caught in the mountains. It was a beautiful creature, but escaped in the night.

July 12 .- Went out this morning with the Indians to hunt. They lent me a fine horse; but God forbid that should ever hunt with such Indians again! I thought I had seen something of rough riding before; but all my ex-perience faded before that of the feats of to-day. Some places which we ascended and descended it seemed to me that even a wild cat could hardly have passed over; and vet their active and thoroughly well-trained horses took sem as part of the sport, and never made a misstep or blunder during the entire day. We killed three antelopes and a young deer. Yesterday an Indian, while sitting at our camp, broke the mainspring of his rifle lock. His distress was beyond any thing within the power of deand oil" of his family depended on it, and he sat for an hour looking upon the wreck of his fortune in perfect despair. He appeared so much cast down by it that at last I went into our lodge and brought my rifle, which I gave him to replace the broken one. At first he could not realize it, but as the truth gradually broke upon him his names of those who went and of those who staid with joy became so great that he could scarce control himself; and when he returned that night he was the happiest man I have seen for many a day. It was a first-class rifle, one of those made for me by the famous Hawkens, of St.

These Indians are all well armed and mounted, and the very best shots and hunters. Our revolvers seem, however, to be a never-failing source of astonishment to them, and they are never tired of examining them. Yesterday paces. They shot admirably well, putting all the shots within a space of the small mark, (size of a half dollar,) and hitting it several times. A rainy day.

July 13.—To-day has been showery, and the evening

* Our medicine chest had been intended for a lady's use, and contained a bottle of anodyne drops, labelled with the following directions: "Three drops to allay palpitations of the heart occasioned by fright."

take a long walk, but broke down very soon, being too weak to go far. I find mysickness worse to-day, but it is the least of myanxieties. Would to God I had none other! lies between them. In the evening took a long ride on Took the usual evening bath in the creek, which has slightly fallen during the day, and the water not quite so cold which encourages may be not that the survey of search of the trail to meet our long-expected companions. I did not meet them, and returned disappointed, worried, and

more anxious than ever.

July 15.—This has been a great day for our Indian neighbors. Two different bands of the same tribe have met, and a great contest is going on to prove which has the best horses. They have been at it since the morning, and many a buckskin has changed hands. The horses are all handsome, and run remarkably well. We have had more than fifty races; a surfeit of them, if such

a thing as a surfeit of horse-racing is possible.

July 16.—Here at last. This morning I saddled my mule to go and hunt up our expected companions. I had not gone far before I met about fifty Indians, from whom I could learn nothing of them, and was beginning to de-spair, when I met a loose mule, and, as I knew it was not one of the Indians', I concluded it must belong to some of our companions. Going on a mile or two further I met Filipe, who told me that Heap and the others were just behind. I immediately returned to camp to get dinner ready for them, so that we might go on this evening to the UN-COM PA-GRE. Here terminates the most unpleasant deep lakes. They were not more than an acre or two in size, and some not even that, but surrounded by luxuriant grass and perched away up on the mountain, with fine time seemed endless to me, but my zealous comrades had not unnecessarily lengthened it, for they had averaged 55 miles a day during the double journey, (going and coming,) and that through the whole mass of mountains which lie between the Upper Del Norte and the Grand River Fork of the Great Colorado (Red River) of the Gulf of California

Here ends Mr. BEALE's separate journal.

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

The Legislature of the State of Virginia assem led at Richmond on Monday last. Each House was organized by the re-appointment of the old offi-cers, with the exception of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, who was not a candidate for re-election. The Message of Governor Johnson was commu-nicated to both Houses. We make a few extracts

from a summary of its contents which appears in the Enquirer: "The finances of the State are represented to be 'in a prosperous condition,' insomuch that 'the present rate of tax, with the productive stocks held by the State, will be found sufficient to meet all her engagements.' The ag-

large wooden platters, containing some very fat deer meat and some boiled corn, to which I did ample justice.

The par value of the productive investment of dollars. The par value of the productive investments of the State is \$8,256,171. Deduct this amount from the aggregate outstanding debt, and we have a balance of \$9,920,275 of unproductive stocks. Subscriptions, appropriations, and loans authorized by law render the State liable for an additional sum of \$7,750,739, which, added to the above amount of \$9,920,275, will exhibit an aggregate of indebtedness and liability, over and above oductive stock, of \$17.671.014. And if we add this sum to the amount of productive stock, to wit, \$8,256,171, we will find that the grand total of outstanding debt and liability is \$25,937,186. Moreover, the State is subject a contingent liability for \$2,910,080-being the amount of subscription to companies of whose organization no in fermation has been received. It thus appears that the whole debt of the State, exclusive of productive invest-ments, amounts to \$20,581,094, or to \$28,847,266 if we clude the amount of productive investment. But the amount of unproductive debt, to wit, \$19,196,054, is small in comparison with the resources of the State. The auditor of public accounts estimates the value of proper-ty in the State at \$600,000,000. The revenue to be raised or the support of government, including the payment of nterest on the entire debt, is but \$2 000 000 ad valorem tax at the rate of thirty-five cents in the hunired dollars will suffice for the demand. If we exclude from the calculation the amount of property exempt from taxation—estimated at a third of the whole—the rate of tax on the remaining \$400,000,000 will be in the proportion of fifty cents to the hundred dollars. But, as the State derives about half of her revenue from other sour ces, it is manifest that a much less proportion in the hun dred dollars will be required-not more, it is believed than one-half that amount. In enumerating the liabili ties of the State no account is taken of the literary fund that being regarded 'as a debt from the State to itself. The total productive capital of the literary fund is

" The receipts into the Treasury during the last fiscal year, including the balance on hand, were \$1,959,877 and the expenditures for the same period were \$1,773,618 leaving an unexpended balance in the Treasury o \$186,259. It is estimated that the receipts for the curent year will amount to \$2,000,000, and that the expen

litures for the same period will about equal the recei "The message states that a large increase of crime has aken place in the State since 1847. This is attributed n part to the operation of the new code, and it is suggested that the minimum term of confinement in the peni-tentiary be restored to three years. The proportion of crime between whites and free negroes is as one to sixteen This fact confirms the opinion expressed in a former message that measures should be adopted to remove the 'great and growing evil' of our free negro population. The labors of the 'colonization board' are commended, but, at best, it is thought they can only remove the annual increase in the free negro population, leaving the

original number of 55,000 free negroes in the State A large portion of the message is devoted to a con-State. It is manifest that the Governor regards the system with much favor, and anticipates from its complet the development of the vast resources of the State. system is pushed forward with commendable energy, and it is thought that the new Board of Public Works will impart an additional impetus to its progress. The message recommends an appropriation sufficient to complete the great leading lines of railway at the earliest pos riod-deferring any expenditure on collateral works

"The message repeats a previous recommendation that some point at or near Clifton Forge be selected as the western terminus of the James River and Kanawha Canal,

western terminus of the James River and Kanawha Canal, and that no appropriation be made to carry it further.

"The Governor informs the Legislature that, on account of the importance of the principle involved in the case of the Lemmon slaves, he has ordered an appeal from the decision of the court below to the Supreme Court of New York, and he suggests that provision be made for the employment of counsel and for the payment of the necessary expenses that may be incurred."

his return from the Cherokee Nation. He reports the 14. Russell Sage Indians generally very quiet, no disturbance having 15. Charles Hughes occurred for some time. occurred for some time.

MEMBERS OF THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

MICHIGAN. ALABAMA. Lewis Cass, Charles E. Stuart. Benjamin Fitzpatrick Clement C. Clay, jr. Stephen Adams. (Vacancy.) MISSOURI. Robert W. Johnson, CONNECTICUT. Trumsn Smith, Isaac Toucey. David R. Atchisor Henry S. Geyer. CALIFORNIA. NEW HAMPSHIRE. W. M. Gwin, John B. Weller. Moses Morris, jr. Jared W. William DELAWARE NEW YORK. W. H. Seward, Hamilton Fish. James A. Bayard, John M. Clayton. NEW JERSEY. FLORIDA. John R. Thompson, William Wright. NORTH CAROLINA. Jackson Morton, Stephen R. Mallory William C. Dawson George E. Badger. (Vacancy.) INDIANA. OHIO. Salmon P. Chase, Benjamin F. Wade. John Pettit, Jesse D. Bright. PENNSYLVANIA. James Cooper, Richard Brodhead. Stephen A. Douglas 10WA. Augustus C. Dodge, RHODE ISLAND. Charles T. James,

George W. Jones KENTUCKY. Archibald Dixon. LOUISIANA. J. P. Benjamin. MAINE. Hannibal Hamlin. MASSACHUSETTS. MARYLAND.

TENNESSEE. James C. Jones, John Bell. Thomas J. Rusk, VERMONT. Samuel S. Phelps, Solomon Foot. VIRGINIA.
James M. Mason,
R. M. T. Hunter.

SOUTH CABOLINA.

Isaac P. Walker. Henry Dodge.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. * The House consists of two hundred and thirty-four members and five Territorial delegates, one new Territory having lately been formed, viz. Washington. The de

gates, however, have no vote. ALABAMA. Dist. 17. Bishop Perkins
18. Peter Rowe
19. George W. Chase
20. O. B. Matteson
21. Henry Bennett
22. Gerrit Smith
23. Calch Lyon 1. Philip Philips
2. James Abercrombie 3. Sampson W. Harris 4. Wm. R. Smith 7. James F. Dowdell. 23. Caleb Lyon 24. Daniel T. Jones 25. Edwin B. Morgan 1. A. B. Greenwood 26. Andrew Oliver 27. John J. Taylor CONNECTICUT. 28. George Hastings 29. Davis Carpenter 30. Benjamin Pringle 31. Thomas F. Flagler 3. Nathan Belcher 32. Solomon G. Haven 33. Reuben E. Fenton. CALIFORNIA. NEW JERSEY. 1. Nathan T. Stratton 2. Charles Skelton DELAWARE. 1. George R. Riddle.

3. Samuel Lilly
4. George Vail
5. A. C. M. Pennington. FLORIDA. 1. Augustus E. Maxwell. GEORGIA.

James L. Soward
Alfred H. Colquitt
David J. Bailey
Wm. B. W. Dens
Elijah W. Chastain
Junius Hillyer
David A. Resse 1. H. M. Shaw 2. Thomas Ruffin 3. Wm. S. Ashe David A. Reese Alexander H. Stephens. Sion H. Rogers
John Kerr
Richard C. Puryear Bernhardt Henn

7. Burton S. Craige 8. Thomas L. Clingma INDIANA. 1. Smith Miller 2. Wm. H. English NEW MEXICO Jose Manuel Gallegos, (del.) 2. John Scott Harrison 3. Lewis D. Campbell 4. Mathias H. Nichols 7. John G. Davis 5. Alfred P. Edgerton 6. Andrew Ellison 1. E. B. Washburne 10. John L. Taylor 11. Thomas Ritchey 3. Jesse O. Norton

13. Wm. D. Lindsay 6. Richard Yates James C. Allen 16. Edward Ball 9. Willis Allen. 18. George Bliss 19. Edward Wade 21. Andrew Stuart. 3. Presley Ewing Joseph Lane, (del.) 6. John M. Elliott 1. Thomas B. Plorence 2. Joseph R. Chandler 3. John Robbins, jr. 4. Wm. H. Witte . J. C. Breckinredge

William Everhart Samuel A. Bridges Henry A. Muhlenb

11. Christian W. Straub 12. Hendricks B. Wright

Carlton B. Curtis

RHODE ISLAND

14. Galusha A. Grow

LOUISIANA. William Dunbar MASSACHUSETTS. Zeno Seudder 2. Samuel L. Crocker 3. J. Wiley Edmonds 4. Samuel H. Walley

Charles W. Upham Nathaniel P. Banks, jr. 17. Samuel L. Russell 18. John McCulloch 19. Augustus Drum 20. John L. Dawson 21. David Ritchie 0. Edward Dickinson David Ritchie
Thomas M. Howe
Michael C. Trout MICHIGAN. David Stuart David A. Noble

MAINE. BOUTH CAROLINA. 2. Samuel Mayall 3. E. Wilder Parley 2. Wm. Aikin MISSISSIPPI TENNESSEE. 2. William S. Barry . Brookins Campbell . Wm. M. Churchwell 3. Samuel A. Smith 4. William Cullom 5. Chas. Ready 6. Geo. W. Jones MARYLAND.

3. Joshua Vansant A. R. Sollers MISSOURI. John G. Lindley John G. Miller John S. Phelps

James Maurice

Hiram Walbridge William M. Tweed John Wheeler

Wm. O. Goode Thomas S. Boe Paulus Powell Charles G. Faulkne H. A. Edmundson John Letcher Z. Kidwell 12. John F. Snedgrass 13. Fayette McMullen VERMONT. 2. Andrew Tracy 3. Alvah Sabin.

Felix K. Zol

Emerson Etheridge Frederick P. Stanton

TEXAS.

UTAH.
John M. Bernhisel, (del.)

1. George W. Smythe 2. Peter H. Bell.

VIRGINIA. Thomas H. Bayly

wisconsin.

1. Daniel Wells, jr.